Another evidence for the funeral seals theory is number 24.

The IVC seal indicates many numbers but is restricted to number eight; a few examples of numbers twelve are also seen. I have been telling you for a long time that these seals were prepared during rituals related to death ceremonies. Various dates relate to various ceremonies conducted over 24 days. For more information, read my article, “Indus numerals indicate various gods per calendar days”. Now, I have another evidence to support my theory. See the seal below:

In Hinduism, the mourning period following a death typically lasts 10 to 30 days. While the provided search results do not specifically mention the 24th day, they highlight the significance of rituals and mourning practices during this period. The duration of the mourning period can vary depending on family traditions and beliefs. The 13-day mourning period is calculated from the time of death, suggesting that practices on the 24th would still be within the broader mourning timeline. These days are significant as the family is still grieving and performing rituals for the deceased.

There are 24 strokes in this seal, marking 24 days. This seal was prepared 24 days after a person's death, marking the end of the mourning period. Generally, the mourning period lasts for 30 days for Hindus. It was the same for IVC people. In ancient Egypt, the mourning period was 40 days because mummification required 40 days; hence, this was lengthy.

This seal conclusively proves that the IVC seals were prepared during various rituals related to death and funeral ceremonies. Many of the decipherers are linking these numbers to trade transactions and measurements. This is the main reason for their failure over a hundred years. This fundamental flaw had to be corrected to decipher IVC seal inscriptions meaningfully.

In Hindu funeral practices, the 24th day is significant as it marks the completion of the initial mourning period and the beginning of a more public remembrance of the deceased. It follows the customary 13-day mourning period, during which the family observes specific rituals and restrictions. After the 24th day, the family may resume regular activities and prepare for longer-term memorials or memorial services.

The 24th day typically signifies the end of the more intense mourning period, where family members may have been fasting, avoiding certain activities, and adhering to stricter rules. While the 13 days are primarily focused on the family's internal grief and rituals, the

24th day and beyond often involve more public remembrance, such as a memorial service or a larger gathering to celebrate the deceased's life.

The 24th day and subsequent days allow the family to gradually reintegrate into everyday life while still honouring the memory of the departed. Hindu funeral rituals, including the 24th-day observance, are ultimately designed to facilitate the soul's journey toward moksha (liberation).